

NEW YORK HERALD

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921.

STATEMENT OF THE ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE NEW YORK HERALD, published at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1921.

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, Edwin P. Westcott, 100 N. W. 4th St., New York, N. Y. 10036; Editor, Edwin P. Westcott, 100 N. W. 4th St., New York, N. Y. 10036; Managing Editor, Edwin P. Westcott, 100 N. W. 4th St., New York, N. Y. 10036; Business Manager, Edwin P. Westcott, 100 N. W. 4th St., New York, N. Y. 10036.

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hospitals. This was rendered necessary by the overcrowded condition of the existing structures, which had on June 30 some 5,421 inmates more than they were designed to accommodate. There is an appropriation for this year of \$2,000,000, with which additional room for 1,320 patients will be provided.

During the year the hospitals were hampered by shortage of help. At its close there were sixty-seven vacancies on the medical and 1,288 on the nursing staff, nearly 30 per cent. of the places covered by that year's appropriation. This year's allowance by the Legislature is calculated to reduce the personnel from one doctor to 150 patients to one to 200, and the attendants from one to eight to one to ten. The commission pleads that the curtailment of service will cause deterioration, but fails to reconcile the plea with the actual shortage of the expired year.

One old wrong figure insistently in this report. The care of the insane cost the State \$11,434,329 in the year covered. But 10,000 patients were alien; that is, 26.4 of the entire number. The commission does all it can to effect repatriation of these; but in recent times the conditions have been very unfavorable. But the Federal Government is responsible for the admission of these unfortunates to the country. Why, then, does it not undertake to provide for them when they become incapable of self-support? Why have the overburdened taxpayers of New York to go down into their pockets to maintain foreign dependents at an expenditure of three million dollars a year?

Gambling With Sinking Funds.

Ignorance and incompetency can be no more successful in public business than in private business; they can be more dangerous. If the municipal administration in New York but were permitted to tap the sinking fund for money to be lent as building loan mortgages on new houses, either each loan would have to be so low as to give no worth while help to the borrower, or the loan would not be secured, the sinking fund would be depleted and the city, defaulting on its own obligations, would become a bankrupt and be ready to be thrown into receivership.

Mortgages on sound building materials are usually placed on the basis of a loan on two-thirds to three-quarters of the actual value of the property. But as THE NEW YORK HERALD explained the other day, when a \$25,000 war price house represents \$15,000 of inflation and \$10,000 of normal value, there is in the house only \$400 of sound value out of every \$1,000 of face value. A properly secured mortgage, therefore, on the customary basis would permit a loan of only about \$280 on every \$1,000 put into a house on the basis of war inflation prices. This of course, would be of no help to any borrower.

For the city, on the other hand, to lend sinking fund moneys on the basis of 70 per cent. of the war inflation cost, would be to lend them at the rate of 70 cents on 40 cents of value. The city, compelled to foreclose and dispose at forced sale of property thrown on its hands, would find itself getting back on the sinking fund moneys it put out only some 55, 60 or 65 cents on the dollar.

So if Mayor Hylan or anybody else would do anything like that with the city's funds, accumulated to meet its maturing debts, he would gamble with the integrity of the sinking fund itself. As the foundation under the city's bonded debt is the unimpaired sinking fund and as it is the whole support of the city's credit, to propose to gamble with any of its moneys on that basis of possibly getting back only 60 cents for a dollar of such trust funds is to propose to dynamite the credit and the solvency of the city of New York.

Spring Comes to the Danube.

Spring is the time of royal pretensions of revolutionary undertakings, governmental overturns, the reappearance of discarded kings and the revival of disappointed hopes. It is the season when, if ever, the flames of the Jacobites faintly flicker in the British Isles, when the Bourbons, Orleansists and Bonapartists put their ears to the ground to detect the feeblest call for their return to France, and when old Don Carlos used to gather his followers in the Castilian hills and proclaim himself King of Spain. It is thus in harmony with the season that young CHARLES, the head of the Hapsburgs, once Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, should tire of the little old Swiss castle of Prangins and should seek to execute the plans drawn up at winter high councils with his royalist adherents and set out for Hungary to replace upon his anointed head the crown of Saint STEPHEN.

What support CHARLES has for his pretensions is not clear. He appeared, one report said "inopportunely" in northeastern Hungary among a group of monarchists. His brief reign must of it while the crumbling of his realm was imminent, would scarcely have afforded an opportunity for building up a strongly loyal or ardent body of supporters. He is referred to as a pleasant, well meaning young man, without much force, but with a fondness for gardening and domesticity. The strong personality of his predecessor, old FRANCIS JOSEPH, a personality strong enough to hold together the discordant elements of Austria-Hungary, he seems to have no way to possess. He is, in fact, scarcely of the heroic stuff of which the traditional pretender is made.

Hungary has made a number of attempts at self-government since the world war; it has tried and over-

thrown Count KAROLYI's republic, Bela KUN's communist experiment, Archduke JOSEPH's democracy, and has been scarcely more than enduring Admiral Horthy's regency. The people are said to favor a limited monarchy, but they are divided over the question of a monarch, with none of the factions so far openly favoring the return of CHARLES.

CHARLES is confronted with a divided loyalty in Hungary, the disapproval of the Allies, the opposition of the Balkan States, and the threat of military invasion by the States forming the Little Entente. His spring fantasy seems to be less a matter of personal excitement than serious politics.

Trimming Government Jobs.

For the overburdened taxpayer the cheer in Senator SMOOR's statement as to the useless jobs that can be cut out of the Federal Government service is not merely what the committee's survey finds but what it indicates. The reduction of office holders is put at 20,000 as a minimum. But Senator SMOOR expects that the number dispensed with will "far exceed" 20,000. "Far" points a long, long way in a country so geographically expansive as ours and so desperately populated with non-producers whose pay checks are met at the United States Treasury.

If, indeed, Senator SMOOR's hopes are justifiable that more than the 20,000 can be removed from the cashier's line in Washington alone, there might be several times as many in the whole country, since some of the great cities swarm with them and there are few towns where the Federal job institution is not too heavy.

As for the money to be saved by such a Federal house cleaning, an average of \$2,000 to the job would look like \$40,000,000 a year on 20,000 names cancelled from the cashier's index card. No more than another 20,000 outside of Washington at the same average would count up \$40,000,000 more a year. And \$80,000,000 a year would take care of the interest on pretty nearly two billions of dollars of Liberty bonds to an equivalent relief of the taxpayers who are now taxed out of one pocket the interest due in the other pocket while useless Government jobs go on with no benefit to the public service.

Now where, says the cheering citizen in the street to the biologist, do you get that self-preservation stuff? What put into Jim's cells a motivation that is not in the oyster or the ape? What is there in Jim's chemistry that made him go for a walk along a two inch window ledge for the benefit of a perfect stranger?

The biologist is rather dumb at this, but the psychologist replies that this phenomenon of courage is the result of generations of the triumph of reason over instinct in the highest form of human life. The courage of the Crusaders, he adds, was astonishing to the Moslems; they could not understand it. But Jim isn't the descendant of Crusaders. His forefathers came from the region of the Congo.

One English philosopher wrote of heroism that it could have but two sources. One was religion; the other was the sacrifice of one kind of self-love to another. As Jim left the scene without giving his name or waiting to be thanked or photographed common vanity cannot be credited with inspiring his feat. That leaves the field to religion.

A minute investigation of the case of Jim might lead to the discovery that he is not consciously religious, although many of his race are deeply so. But the fact is that most Americans are pretty well saturated with religion. If Jim could not quote from John xv, 13: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," at least he had the idea. And Jim went beyond the text. The man for whom he was willing to lay down his life was not even an acquaintance.

But the puzzle with which we started remains. If the biologist thinks that the germ of self-sacrifice has, crept into those once strictly selfish cells when did it enter and through what influence? Why, in the eyes of pure science, does one human creature rush to save the life of another who is nothing to him?

Parcel Post Betterments.

One great trouble with the parcel post business has been that in practically all post offices no, or but few, facilities beyond those for handling ordinary mail have been installed for handling parcels. It is as if this were an extension of a business, already carried on, needing no new system, no new devices for prompt and economical movement, no new class of workmen.

But the parcel post business is not an extension of the business of handling first and second class mail letters, that is, and newspapers and magazines, generally speaking. A new business has been taken up by an old organization whose physical facilities are ill designed, and such as they are, inadequate for the successful conduct of an express business. Not only that, but the injection of this new business into a system not too well equipped for its original purpose, the handling of ordinary mail, has been an actual interference with the old organization, a detriment, one of the causes of certain failures of the postal business has recently shown.

To put the parcel post business on a basis of efficient management fairly comparable to that of commercial organizations practically everything which has been done in the past must be ignored. A fresh start with new layout of operation, devices and methods: a new organization of supervisory officials, new methods of despatch and transportation are needed. It should be forgotten that this mountain of freight moved and distributed daily was ever misnamed mail. Because parcel post matter is by habit thought of as mail a can of varnish, a cardboard box of dainty millinery and a sharp and unwrapped piece of automobile machinery are thrown in the same pouch. Why pouch? Why not hampers instead?

There have been heavy losses of parcels by theft and damage; there would be much less if rebanding terminals were larger, cleaner, better lighted and more readily under observation. This is post office business only because it is conducted in post

offices; it is in fact a great merchandise distribution machine and a collection agency for merchants shipping goods C. O. D. and receiving without cost for collection money orders in remittance. Wisely conducted there is practically no limit to its growth, to its convenience for both buyers and sellers of merchandise.

Parcel post does not need an improved organization; it needs a new one.

Costs Should Be Cut.

Mr. Gompers's Responsibility for Present Business Conditions. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the use of an editorial article you say "Rail rates must be cut." I would like to know how they can be cut as long as Mr. Gompers prohibits any cut of the present inflated war wage rates for all kinds of labor.

In closing this article you say, "All production costs, and this includes transportation costs, must come down heavily before the despatching brakes can be thrown off American industry, business and employment." How can production of any kind be carried on at a profit or freight rates come down when Gompers prohibits any cut in the present inflated war rates and when our Government allows Gompers and his American Federation of Labor to rule us?

Every American must plainly see the present deplorable condition of our great railroads, which made and developed our country from ocean to ocean and from Canada to Mexico. Under Government control and Gompers's dictatorial labor rule and the wasteful and extravagant Administration of Woodrow Wilson millions were added to the payrolls to pay for useless labor. Shall we allow our railroads to be further injured by Gompers and his followers of communism?

The Davies Warfield plan may somewhat help conditions for the railroads. Senator Calder of Brooklyn is right on the question of freight rates on lumber, but he must know that to pay from \$7 to \$10 a day for all kinds of labor that does only a half day's work prohibits home building and causes housing shortage and exorbitant rents everywhere.

Every American must wake up to the fact that this Gompers deadlock must be broken and his rule ended. Then every one will have employment at an honest wage rate, our factories will work on full time, our mines will work with less cost of production, our ships will sail the seven seas with full cargoes instead of being tied to piers as they are to-day.

United and Gompers rule this deadlock cannot be broken. The American Federation of Labor should understand that it's better to have steady employment without strikes than be half the time idle.

WILLIAM OSBORN, STERLING HEIGHTS, N. J., April 1.

Crime as Disease.

Psychopathic Hospitals Proposed as Adjuncts of the Courts. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: A recent study of 600 consecutive admissions to Sing Sing prison over a period of nine months reveals the fact that not less than two-thirds had already served one or more terms in prison or reformatories prior to their present confinement.

How imperative it therefore becomes to inquire into the reason for such a state of affairs, and a new type of effort is now demanded to locate the causes wherever they may be, and to place the responsibility impartially where it belongs.

There can be no abstract legal procedure for handling a situation which is primarily medical that is incapable of either effecting reconstruction of the individual or protection for the community. Some individuals, because of their psychological makeup, are absolutely and permanently incurable and can be dealt with only by permanent segregation and isolation from society.

Therefore I think that there should be created as an arm of the court a psychopathic hospital that would receive for examination persons already convicted of an offence and who would upon examination be sent before the court for sentence together with a report on their mental and physical condition sufficiently exhaustive to enable the court to pronounce a proper sentence.

The insane delinquent would then be confined in an institution for the insane until he was cured. The defective or feeble minded delinquents would be confined in institutions where they could have self-supporting simple work that would continue to lead satisfactory lives outside the institution and to the vicissitudes of a complex social order and without exposing society to the menace which is inherent in a defective inclined to behave in an anti-social manner.

This great city of six million people should have a modern psychopathic hospital under the direction of a competent medical director, whose report would be in the last analysis the final decision in the disposition of cases that pass through the criminal courts yearly.

PAUL MOSE, Secretary-Treasurer Association of Grand Jurors, New York, April 1.

Clipper Beat Steamer.

A Trip of the Grey Eagle of Baltimore to Rio in 1876.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to last trip of American clipper ships I would call attention to the fact that the Grey Eagle, commanded by A. G. Stewart and Josephine, belonging to the White Star Line, was the fastest clipper ship in the world, and was the first to make the trip from New York to Rio de Janeiro in 1876. These boats on several occasions made the trip from New York to Rio de Janeiro in 1876. These boats on several occasions made the trip from New York to Rio de Janeiro in 1876.

Travel Note.

Colonel George Harvey, who started on September 15, 1919, from Trenton, N. J., for London, England, expects to arrive in the British metropolis within a few weeks.

The Invitation. Come walk with me in April's wood! As I rode down to-day, At every turn Love smiling stood To cheer my lonely way; And by a white pool's mossy edge A golden flower grew, And so, my dear, shall we, Spring, Happiness and You.

Come walk with me in April's wood! There a winged company Finds crimson checkerberries good. And so, my dear, shall we, Spring, Happiness and You.

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